MEMPHIS APPEAL GALLAWAY & KEATING,

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GALLAWAY & KEATING,

GALLAWAY & Second street M. C. GALLAWAY.

BEMPHIS APPEAR

FRIDAY, . : FEBRUARY 22, 1878.

TRADE WITH THE TROPICS. We publish this morning the report of Mr. Burch, of Nashville, chairman of the recent delegation to Cuba, showing the result of the should secure a reciprocal treaty with Spain, in resources, so wanting in enterprise, so de- dicted. The London Spectator says: "We ficient in sense as to what is required to ex- adhere to our belief that the evil to result tend our commerce, so wedded to the errors from this (the silver) bill is exaggerated, as that have reduced instead of extending that the law itself will rapidly raise the value of commerce, that we must sit supinely by and silver." This is an obvious result to men complain about bad trade; if we do not like by prejudice. The direful him with care, skill and fidelity.

WAKE UP! MERCHANTS.

We have a chamber of commerce in Memphis, and when anything seriously affecting the interests of our commerce is brought before it, attention is readily given, and in case any grievance is substantiated, that institution is always willing to take the necessary action, and its action rarely fails to be effectual. The power of the chamber cannot be into action when its exercise is wanted. A recent case shows that our merchants are not own interests. For some time past the St. Louis boats coming here have charged our merchants as much freight as they have charged the merchant in New Orleans. This was a discrimination against the trade of this city that should at once have aroused protest and provoked a demand for just dealing from the St. Louis people in the river trade. Instead of this, our easy, good-natured folks by the passage of the bill. And this is scarcepaid the demand, and allowed the a beginning of the end." trade of the city to be put at a disadvantage, without a word of ob-Had the attention of the chamber of commerce been called to the matter, a remonstrance from that institution would have met with immediate attention. Many of our merchants would, to-day, have more than the amount of a year's subscription of the chamber of commerce in their pockets, if they had availed themselves of its justice to a genius struggling with adversity, power as soon as the St. Louis discrimination and now that Eads has made successful his against them became evident. Some days great and needed enterprise, there is a comago the commercial column of the APPEAL mendable disposition to repair the injustice called attention to the manifest unfairness of charging a Memphis merchant the same | the penalty which seems to dog the heels of freight rate for goods from St. Louis as the scientific men laboring to benefit mankind. merchant at New Orleans, and we observe. But he now occupies an enviable position in by the St. Louis Republican, of Wednesday, that the charges are now slightly lowered. Barrel freight is put at five cents below the and defended him from calumny, and re-New Orleans rate, but in all other descrip- joices in his success. We agree with the tions of freight the difference between the Lawrence (Kansas) Tribune, that "there is two cities is only two-and-a-half cents. We but one Mississippi river, and James B. Eads the purpose of interfering with St. Louis ar- earth's broad surface can compare with our rangements-they will, naturally, be such as great Father of Waters in commercial value are considered favorable to St. Louis inter- and importance. The extent of fertile land ests-but to call the attention of Memphis capable of producing valuable and marketmerchants to that watchfulness over the de- able products watered by the Mississippi and tails of our commerce that is required for its branches is something wonderful and inself-preservation and the interests of our comparable. But, after the railroad era, its

There is a lull in war affairs. The hot ex- importance. To Mr. James B. Eads, of St citement that followed the approach of the Louis, belongs the honor of restoring the Russians toward Constantinople is dying great river to its high place in the public way. It must not be supposed, however, mind, and prospectively to more than its old that danger no longer exists, but it has evi- importance in practical use. With the eye of dently decreased. When England, trampling genius, Eads has comprehended the vital upon her treaty obligations, sent her fleet up truth that the great river affords to the milthe Dardanelles, the forbearance of the Rus- lions of producers and consumers dwelling sians to carry out their threat and occupy the upon its banks the most effectual means of city of Constantinople with her troops was baffling and defeating for all time the careful clear evidence that the bold step taken by and cunning schemes of the railroad manathe British was not without its effect. This gers and monopolists to fix the price on all fact is the sheet-anchor of the present hopes | western productions by a combination to of peace. Russia is short of money, and an- charge high rates of freight. The Missisother war, even with victory, would probably sippi is the great anti-monopolist, and James be her financial ruin. The diplomats are to B. Eads had the eye to see, and the hand meet next month, take in hand the map of and brain to aid it in the accomplishment of Europe and affix new outlines to States, while its great destiny. It was Eads that planned they give new powers to some governments and constructed the gunboats that enaand add new restrictions to others. A babel bled Admiral Foote and his gallant of confusion will have to be reduced to order. tars to remove or destroy the Con-A dozen nations have opposing demands, federate fortifications that obstructed its a dozen policies opposing schemes, a free navigation from 1861 to 1863. It was host of ambitious men opposing aims. Eads again that planned and constructed the The hand of mere arbitrary power will have wonderful steel bridge at St. Louis-a trito cut many problems no human wisdom can umph fof engineering science that has few solve. There will be cries about injustice, parallels in our history. It was Eads again and wailings over unrecognized claims, but | that planned the jetty system at the mouth of the maxim of "what can't be cured must be | the great river, by which its channel was to endured," though a hard one, will have to be be deepened so as to enable ships of the largsubmitted to. We cannot but wish the patri- est class to come up to New Orleans-to load otic Greeks of Thessaly and Crete may suc- and unload their cargoes at its wharves. His ceed in being allowed to become an integral plans were derided, scouted and scoffed at as March next, at two o'clock. portion of the nationality to which they prop- visionary and preposterous, but he knew he erly belong, and that Athens may once more | was right and went ahead. As the govern-

recover something of her antique grandeur. | ment refused to risk the chances of loss, he We are also in lively sympathy with that he- assumed the risk himself, and by the aid of roic people the Montenegrins, who by their friends who confided in him, he has accomcourage and endurance have for centuries plished the most difficult part of his task, kept themselves free of the Turkish yoke. and demonstrated the truth of his theories. For Turkey we can feel little of the sympa- He makes the river do its own dredging, and thy usually accorded to the vanquished and it has already cut its channel so deep as to the mourning. They are intruders in Eu- admit of the passage of ships drawing twenthe mourning. They are intruders in Edadmit of the passage of ships drawing twenty-two feet water over the bar. These three
magnificent achievements would be enough
nobler qualities than their own, and they have to satisfy the ambition of most nobler qualities than their own, and they have to satisfy the ambition of most been maccessible to civilizing influence men; but Eads is only stimulated and see oo been inaccessiole to civilizing induction strengthened for a new and vaster underthe way of human advancement. We can taking. He proposes to make the Mississippi only hope that their power to [do mischief cut its channel deeper all the way from New may be reduced to the smallest possible com- Orleans up to St. Louis, so as to prevent overpass. The conflicting, clashing, warring, op- flow and avoid the expense of a new and posing and contradictory interests that will vastly expensive system of levees, for which have to be considered at the coming congress; a clamor has been raised. He proposes to the surly demands of England, the keenly as- secure a channel of not less than twenty feet serted claims of Austria, the watchful jeal- in depth, at the lowest stage of water, from ousy of Italy, the grasping of Servia, all give | Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, down to promise of a contest of no ordinary bitter- New Orleans; also to remove obstructions ness. Russia has poured out her blood and and deepen the channel from Cairo to St. spent her treasure, and it is she who has Paul. The Missouri is a part of the Mississtruck down the prey, and now a thousand sippi, and can be improved in the same manclaims are set up, and a thousand demands ner. Then, by the barge system, the promade by those who have given no aid in the ducts of the great west can be floated down struggle, but who now vociferously demand stream to New Orleans, and thence to Europe a share of the spoil. If all can be settled at less than half the cost we now pay by way without a new outbreak and a war wider of New York. spread, and more fiercely contested than any since the time of the first Napoleon, it will be something to heartily thank God for.

FALSE PROPHETS.

The New York papers retained in the inage of the silver bill as "a blow at the national credit." "the unsettlement of values," "ninety-two cents worth of bullion," "defrauding the public creditor," etc. According to the prediction of the organs of expedition. As advocated in the Memphis | the bondholders, the country would be immereport, the conclusion is that the government | diately ruined by the passage of the silver bill. But the London Times, of Wednesby which our interests would be advanced. day, says: "United States bonds have sur-The report shows that there are also other prised many people by advancing instead of places in the tropics with whom the same falling on the news that the silver bill passed, course would be of benefit to our trade. The | in a manner that will insure its becoming a part of the report of most interest to us is law in much its present shape. We have althat in which it is shown that much of the ways said the public was not selling the stock commerce now carried on by northern ports to any appreciable extent, and the weakness his usual shrewd sense and best judgment, with the tropics, could advantageously and which has now and then characterized the he would have fallen into such pits.' profitably be transferred to southern ports. | bonds was due, as much as anything, to the It is clearly seen that by the adoption of lib- passing fears of dealers and to speculative eral treaties and the removal of restrictions dealing, which only made the market harder. that are sometimes wholly of our own plac- Hence, on the receipt of better New York ing, trade with the tropics might be indefi- prices, and because the worst was now nitely extended, to our great advantage. known, the market naturally rose by the "Bad trade," is our cry, our complaint, our mere efforts of those who had sold to buy grievance, and the cause of indescribable dis- stock. Besides it has been noticed that the tress among us, yet here are elements of im- limitation put upon the quantity of silver that provement neglected and unthought of. "To may be comed within a given time is itself this new field," says the report, "the tantamount to making silver a subsidiary eyes of our national legislators should coinage, at all events for some considerable and their energies time, so that there is little alarm felt, and invoked." The report of Colonel Burch de- holders stick to their bonds. The only thing serves serious consideration, and at this time that will lower the price of these or any other of distress and stagnation it should receive high-class stock just now is dearer money.' it. England, France and Germany, though This extract shows that there is no apprehenat the other side of the Atlantic, can do prof- sion in England of any of the exaggerated itable business in the tropics; are we so poor misfortunes which the money power has pre-

allow Europe to carry off from our very doors whose opinions are guided by experibusiness we are suffering for want of? We ence and judgment rather than bad trade, why do we not remove the obsta- predicted by the clique of gold speculators cles we have placed in the way of good trade, have turned out to be blessings. To the surand enjoy all the prosperity and personal prise of everyone, United States bonds have comfort that comes from enterprise wisely advanced instead of falling, on the receipt of conducted, and wise commercial principles the news that the silver bill had passed the strictly carried out? Colonel Burch has dis- senate. "Why this news should surprise charged the important duty committed to anyone, except that sanguine class of gold gamblers who have been busily engaged in 'bearing' our government securities, and whose wish is ever father to the thought, is not quite clear. In fact, this rise in our securities at home and abroad is a natural conequence, as we think, of the success of the silver bill, despite the obnoxious senate amendments. A more than two-thirds vote in both houses of congress renders it absolutely certain that the remonetization of silver is to become a feature of our financial made available, however, unless it be called system. This of itself puts an end to the bear business on our bonds. Hence it was but natural they should rise in value. In the availing themselves of this instrumentality as | next place, any increase in our silver coin they ought to do for the protection of their currency will tend by so much to increase the facilities for paying our bonds in gold, if this should become necessary. There was, therefore, no occasion for surpise. We expect next to see the premium upon gold decline, the bullionists no longer having any interest in creating a corner in gold with a view to affect legislation on the silver bill. This is one good result already accomplished

CAPTAIN JAMES B. EADS. Now that his jetty plan for making navigable the mouth of the Mississippi river has proved a brilliant success, Captain Eads is eaping the honors which his enemies so long sought to destroy by slander, ridicule and misrepresentation. There is an innate feeling in the breast of every honest man to do that has been done him. He has dearly paid the hearts of his countrymen. The APPEAL has encouraged Captain Eads in his labors practical importance as an avenue of com-

merce seemed to dwindle in public estimation, till it was deemed of comparatively no

ABOUT BY-GONES. The Chattanooga Dispatch very forcibly says: "And now the question arises: 'If bygones were to be by-gones, why didn't the erest of the gold clique stigmatize the pass-age of the silver bill as "a blow at the offensively odorous persons in the faces of the people, by placing them in practical control of the customhouse? Had the scamps been allowed to retire instead of being conspicuously rewarded for some real or supposed services, there would have been none of the present trouble. The appointments of these unclean birds of the uncleanest flock on the ontinent, to lucrative offices, and the promotion of the stupid rogue M'Lin, of the Florida board, to a judgeship, were most unaccountable blunders, which must have been results of wretchedly bad advice. It is hardly conceivable that, had the President followed

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

Series of Resolutions Adopted by the United States Export Convention, which Closed its Session in Washington Yesterday.

An Enlargement of All Our Ocean Steam ship Lines Urged, to be Composed of American Built and American Owned Vessels.

WASHINGTON, February 20 .- The National this morning, and, after much discussion,

adopted the following resolutions: First-That all interests in the country de ocean steamship lines between the United States and all places that can offer a market for our products, because the products of our forests, of our soil, of the mine, and of the mill, demand the largest outlet that can be Second-That public policy, no less than

national pride, demands that such a line shall be, as far as may be, American built, American owned, and American sailed. harges are made against exports from the United States, or against American vessels, efforts should be made speedily to remove all

Fourth-That, for the promotion of Ameri can steamship lines to foreign countries, a general law ought to be passed by congress providing, under proper conditions, for mileage compensation for the sea-carriage of the mails between the United States and foreign ports in American steam-vessels— 1. Because such policy is in harmony with the practice of the United States in its internal postal service. 2. Because the experience of all foreign

commercial nations has proved the policy of liberal mail-pay to be efficacious in the cre-ation of new lines, and often to be necessary for the maintenance of old lines. 3. Because such nations still adhere to the same policy wherever the conditions in which their lines are placed call for its con-

4. Because such steamships may become adjuncts to the navy in case of war. Mr. Joseph Brown, of St. Louis, offered a solution calling upon the general government to make liberal appropriations for the great water-ways of the country. The resoution was adopted. Mr. Reese, of Pittsburg, moved the apcointment of a committee to form a national

export board of trade, to continue the business of the convention. After an adjournment, the chair appointed Walker, of Massachusetts; Reese and Wetherell, of Pennsylvania; Seth Low, of New York, and Hayes, of Detroit,

The resolutions presented by Mr. Hayes to the following effect were adopted unanithe establishment of a department of commerce of vital importance to the business in-terests of the country; that the convention views with alarm the twenty-first section of he new tariff bill, and will use all honorable

Adjourned sine die. Immediately after adjournment the conention proceeded to the Executive Mansion, where they were received in the east room by President Hayes, the members being inroduced by Governor Lippett and E. C. Cow-Governor Lippett stated the object of the convention, saying that it was from no personal or selfish motive that they sought executive influence, but it was in consequence of the great suffering of the business men during the past four years, and they desired that commerce particularly should be opened, have called attention to this subject, not for is its prophet and-profit! No other river on so as to give this country additional markets

for its productions.

President Hayes replied that he could speak only generally on the matter, but heartily oncurred in the purposes that brought the mission together; that the present outook of business did not present many encouraging features, but he thought a disposition was manifested, especially in South America and our sister country, Mexico, to extend ommerce and friendly relations.

A visit was then paid to Secretary Evarts, at the state department, after which the gen-

tlemen separated. BRINKLY AND NEWPORT NARROW-

On a Sure Footing-An Important Meet ing at DeView, Ark .- A Handsome Amount in Money and Lands Subscribed.

At a called meeting of the citizens of De liew and vicinity, to take into consideration the feasibility of a railroad to this point, Dr. James E. Scales was called to the chair and D. W. Bristol to act as secretary. Dr. M'Murtry, after some pertinent and

Resolved, That we want the railroad here, and we are willing to do whatever we can to oring about the desired result. Resolved, That a committee of three be se-lected by this body to see the directors of the lected by this body to see the directors of the Brinkly narrow-gauge railroad, and inquire touch. The trigger is pulled, and a bullet crashes into the brain which worked but to o DeView, as near as practicable on an air-

were instructed to report at the meeting to be held at this place on the first Saturday in March next. A conditional subscription was taken in ands and money amounting to thirty-three hundred dollars in cash and seven hundred and forty acres of land, not as stock, but an absolute gift. After which the meeting adjourned to meet here on the first Saturday in

JAMES E. SCALES, President. D. W. BRISTOL, Secretary. DEVIEW, February 16, 1878.

DEATH'S BRIDAL.

A Terrible Tragedy Enacted at the Lindell-The Startling Discovery of One of the Bell-Boye.

The Causes which Led to a Murder and Suicide-A Romantic Love Story with a Frightful Sequel.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 20th: At four o'clock yesterday afternoon Nellie Smith, a chambermaid intrusted with the care of rooms on the fourth floor of the Lindell hotel, having knocked repeatedly at the door of room No. 276 without receiving any response. called upon John Ewing, a hall porter, to assist her in effecting an entrance to the room. Ewing procured a step-ladder and looked over the transom, when he beheld a horrible sight. A young man and a young woman lay upon the bed of the room dead. The pillows beneath their heads were drenched with blood. A powder-stained and bloody wound over the right ear of the man and over the left ear of the woman needed not the testimony of a revolver, which lay on the bed between the two, to show that a terrible deed of murder and suicide had been committed. The boy fled the horrible scene, and alarmed the inmates of the house. The coroner was notified, and before night had fairly set in the details of one of the most romantic deeds of blood in history were in the ossession of the members of the press, administration make by-gones, as it were, of to the identity of the dead. The man was to the identity of the dead. The man was John Gumbinger, aged twenty-seven, a native of Bavaria, and a barkeeper by occupation. The young woman was Maggie Leider, aged eighteen, daughter of a wealthy and respected German, Michael Leider, of No. 1808 Market street. The man had shot the woman and then himself.

> sought union in death, and went to it hand in hand. The story of the tragedy is a long one, and in romance and intensity only finds a parallel in history or literature in the ill-fated love of "Abelard and Heloise," or the impressive period put to the lives of "Adrienne and D'Jalma," hero and heroine of Eugene Suc's great creation of The Wandering Jew. It can best be told in the sequel of events and developments. Within a few minutes of five o'clock, either way, on Monday evening, a young gentleman, well dressed in dark clothing, whose remarkably fine physique, dark brown hair, high forehead, good mouth and clear-cut features invested him with all the attributes of manly beauty, and would cause the most casual observer to ook more than once at him, walked into the Lindell hotel, in company with a handsomely clad young woman of rare beauty. The tea-tures of the young lady betokened her Ger-man origin. Her fair oval face was set off by of glorious dark auburn hair gave her an attractive appearance that would make her eminent among a beyy of hearties. She a pair of expressive brown eyes, and a crown eminent among a beyv of beauties. She stood near the elevator, while the young man walked up to the hotel office, where Mr. Stephen Todd was on duty. Mr. Todd now remembers that there was a peculiar NERVOUSNESS AND SUPPRESSED EXCITE-

THEY WERE LOVERS.

and the parental edict alone stood between

them and marital bliss. Despairing of being

in this world all in all to each other, they

have attributed to liquor were he not now positive that the man was not visibly under he influence of liquor. He said that he wanted two rooms connecting, for himself "and lady," but that a large room with two beds would do. Mr. Todd said that he would give them the latter, and requested the man to register. He took the pen, and, with a nervous hand, wrote "John Gumbinger," and beneath it "Maggie Gumbinger." His hand trembled to the degree that when he had written the second name a large drop of ink fell off the pen and blotted the register. Sumbinger drew from his wallet a twentylollar bill, and paid for supper, lodging and breakfast for two. The couple were then shown to their room. It is a large, hand-somely furnished room, situated in the Washington avenue wing of the hotel, and on the fourth floor. It is what is known as a hall oom, and overlooks the central court of the ouilding. At half-past five o'clock a champermaid went to the room with some towels. At that time the two were standing at one of the windows, looking out. He had hold of her hand. They were not conversing when the girl entered, and she noticed nothing unusual in their appearance or actions. Fifteen minutes later, nearly six o'clock, William Almond, a young man employed to make fires on the floor, entered the room. They were standing at the same window and conversing in German, which he understood He heard the girl say, looking at a beautiful little trinket in the shape of a pocket-book, "that is a nice little pocket-book, and I have got two more, but I will

SOON HAVE NO USE FOR THEM.' At eight o'clock in the evening the firenaster returned, and this time the young man was sitting on a sofa and the girl was sitting on his lap. Almond began heaping coals on the fire, and the girl watching him for a moment, said: "That will do; we do not need much fire." This was said in Eng-lish, and then she asked Almond could he speak German. He replied that he could, and she then directed several inquiries to him relative to his duties, and his pay. The man gave the boy a quarter, the boy passed out of the room, and that was the last time the couple were seen alive. Yesterday, Nellie Smith, the chambermaid, knocked repeatedly at the door in order to get in and make up John Ewing, as stated, and then the horri-ble discovery was made. A Globe-Democrat reported arrived upon the scene before the lose of the investigation made by Coroner Auler into the cases. The two bodies lay upon the bed, just as they did when the terrible sight first fell upon the eyes of the hotel porter. The gas was turned down, and could have given but little light. The bed was placed in the southwest corner of the room, with the headboard to the west. girl lay upon the inside, next to the wall. She was fully dressed, even to shoes and stockings, her wrappings having alone been removed and placed upon a marble-topped center table, that was part of the handsome furniture of the room. She lay with her face upward, and her hands were clasped, or rather her fingers naturally entwined, over The eyelids were half unclos which gave the face a startled look, but the features were in a calm repose, and bore no evidence of pain or anguish suffered. Over

THE TERRIBLE HOLE nade by the bullet. The flesh was powder stained. The head was near the end of the pillow, which was saturated with the blood hat had flowed from the bullet-hole and from the ears. Some of the poor girl's hair had got loose from its confinement, and was dabbled in the gore. Near the outer edge of the bed lay the young man. He had removed his coat, which was lying carelessly on a chair, but was otherwise fully dressed, even to his boots. His eyes were staring wildly, and gave the countenance a ghastly look, but the features were in repose, and a smile seemed to play about the finely-cut mouth, the lips of which were slightly parted, show-ing a fine set of teeth. Even with the terrible wound in the right side of the head, identical in appearance and position with that which had let out the life-blood of the poor girl, the face of the dead man was strikingly handsome. The pillow and bed-clothes be neath his head were saturated with blood. the deep red threw both faces out in a relief that made the sight one that would forever cling with distinctness in the memory of those who beheld it. The position of the man showed how the deed had been commit-With the generally accepted theory in view, that the girl willingly met death

AT THE HANDS OF HER LOVER. it was easy to see how he had rolled over upwell-timed remarks, introduced the following on his right side, with the pistol in his right resolutions: her eyes closed, awaits the act without a tremor. There must have been a last whispered good-bye. The cold muzzle of the re-volver is placed to her head. A horrible create loving thoughts for and of he who, an line from Brinkly to Newport.

The committee selected were I. T. Andrews, J. M. Crosser and D. W. Bristol, who with a pressure of the finger, hurls himself into eternity, perhaps into the presence of the one who has preceded him into the unknown but an instant.

THE TRUE HISTORY of that night will never be known. It in What their thoughts were, they have left no trace. An analysis of the feelings that actuated them, of the things that must have | ner that she resented the treatment visited rushed into their brains when both sought upon her lover, and that her faith in him was the couch of death, would be an addition to still unshaken. On Sunday afternoon she was

that we are "fearfully and wonderfully made." A thought of this tragic and wonderfully and affair recalls vividly all the cases that have in the past vested crime with a romance darkly weird and terrible, but in all the long on Monday afternoon, between three and line there comes to mind no case so untainted is bright and beautiful by these two young people, upon whom nature and fortune had lavishly showered those gifts which made the ing, ti thought of the grave a hideous nightmare, and the simplest movements of existence en-joyment in themselves. A theme for those who essay to read the soul, to study the mind of man, and to explore the mysteries of ex-

the idea of the universe confound and render puny in his own mind the wisest and most profound astronomer. EXACTLY WHEN the silver cords that bound these two young hearts to existence were loosed does not appear, though the corroborative testimony of several guests of the house would put it be-tween five and six o'clock yesterday morn-

istence, is in this case presented, which will baffle the deepest read pyschologist as does

Coroner Auler summoned before him yesterday afternoon all persons in the hotel who could throw any light upon the occurrence.

The clerk, Mr. Todd, detailed the arrival of the couple, and his assignment of them to

room 276. C. T. Frost, another clerk, knew nothing more than the circumstances surrounding the discovery of the dead.

evening, and the events as stated above.

The boy Ewing related the story of the discovery of the todies.

Dr. Leonidas Laidley testified that life was extinct when he was called to the scene of

found in No. 276.

ring, having the initials "M. L." clearly cut in the inside. In the pockets of the man was found a pocket-book, with four hundred and

fifty-three dollars and twenty-five cents in it, and a number of cards. Two of these were tickets in a raffle for a horse by H. Drees, of 100 South Twentieth street; one was the business card of a grocery at 2106 O'Fallon street. and there were two business cards of Uhrig's brewery saloon, at 1808 Market street. Noth ing was found that gave even a hint as to the identity of the two people. VISIT TO THE GIRL'S FATHER.

evening, in a carriage, to call upon the place indicated, with a view to obtaining a clue as to the identity of the deceased. On his way to the Uhrig's brewery saloon, a representa-tive of the Westlihce Post was met, bound on the same mission. Assuming that the name of Gumbinger, as registered at the hotel, was the true name of the man, the first ques-tion addressed Mr. Michael Leider, proprietor of the saloon, was, "Do you know a man named John Gumbinger?" Mr. Leider replied that he did; that Gumbinger had until recently been employed by him as a barkeeper, and that he had discharged him on the seventh of February, after having him in his employ for nearly a year.

To make matters sure, the reporter gav an accurate description of the dead man lying

asked the old gentleman.

worse, he murdered his wife first. "The old gentleman turned deadly pale a "Well, he shot a young lady. ring on her finger with the initials M. L."

The old gentleman fairly reeled and clutched a table for support. groan that was piteous to hear, and then in a voice hoarse with emotion said in German. "My God in heaven.

The reporter bowed his head.

The grief of the old man was terrible to behold. He could not speak. He tried to several times, and then turned around and tottered from the room back to the apartments where his family live. Briefly he told the mother and sister of the dead girl and of the awful thing that had happened. The wail of the mother and the horrible shriek of the little fifteen-year-old sister reached the ears of the reporter. Five minutes elapsed during which time the agonized cries of the women could be heard, and then, supported by her husband, the poor mother came into the presence of the reporters, to hear the details of the bloody business. tell the story, but the agony that the statement inflicted upon the father, mother and daughter, unmanned him, and his companon finished the terrible tale in the German language. The poor mother, a stalwart handsome matron, could not control herself. She cried aloud endearing names to the dead girl, but her soul was only filled with bitterness for the destroyer of her child. The poor little sister, with eyes streaming with tears, begged to be taken to the scene of death. A few neighbors came into the room and gazed upon the agonized family group with awestricken faces. When the sad history was related some lady friends led the poor moth er and sister into an inner apartment.

Mr. Leider gradually became calmer, and

HISTORY OF THE LOVE-MATCH. Mr. Leider has known Gumbinger for 1872 and 1873, he employed him as a barkeeper at the present saloon, which is one o landmarks of the city. Gumbinger left at the end of that time, and made several ventures in business for himself, opening saloon at one time out on the St. Charles Rock road, near the Three-Mile house, and subsequently at the corner of Fifth and Carr streets. On the twenty-sixth of March, 1877, Mr. Leider re-employed him as a barkeeper, retaining him as stated until the seventh day of the present month. The daughter, Maggie, was eighteen years old on the Christmas night of 1877. Parties mutually acquainted with the young people reported to the father that during his absence, and at other times when he was not by, Gumbinger was making love to his daughter. This had gone so far that he had asked the girl to be his wife, and she had consented. On the morning of February 7th Mr. Leider called Gumbinger to him and said: "You have not acted the part of a gentlemen in this martler. Ver heart of a gentleman in this matter. You have taken a mean advantage, by courting my daughter behind my back. If you had come to me and said, 'I love your daughter, and want to marry her,' I would have given my consent without a word. But you have played the part of a sneak, and I do not want you about my house any more." Mr. Leider then paid the wages due him, and Gumbinger walked out of the house and of

service there.

the store of pyschological research that, if it served no other purpose, would at least put a new and deeper meaning to the sacred words on much about him. Your father don't like

On Monday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, Maggie dressed herself in her best and left the house, telling her mother with crime, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, as the sad exit made from a world that she intended visiting a lady friend in French

ing, the family, after waiting until a late hour, retired, with a tacit agreement among themselves that she had met Gumbinger an got married. The father and mother, when discussing the matter, expressed their regre that their daughter had taken such a step but they agreed then that if she came back home with her husband that he would be re-ceived with open hands and taken into the family.

discovery of the dead.

The chambermaid, Nellie Smith, testified as to seeing them at half-past five o'clock on Monday evening, and of getting the boy Ewing to look over the transom.

The fire-maker, Almond, repeated the conversation overheard at eight o'clock Monday

death, shortly after the terrible discovery, and that death had taken place some hours before.

George DeForest Grant, a traveling man from New York, testified that he came into the hotel at two o'clock in the forehoon and retired to his room, which is on the opposite side of the court that lights No. 276. went to sleep very readily, and is sure that he had slept several hours when he was awakened by two sharp, distinct noises, which he could not exactly locate. He wondered for a few moments, in a half-awake manner, what could have caused the noise, and then dropped off asleep again, and did not awaken until the morning was well spent. All reali-zation of the disturbance of his slumber had faded from his mind until it was recalled by a rehearsal of the horrible sight that had been

A gentleman by the name of Louis Bazzard, a Cincinnati traveling man, subsequently came forward and remembered to have

TWO SHARP REPORTS in the room adjoining his, he being quartered in No. 277, and having heard a clock strike six a few minutes before, he locates the time of the shooting at ten minutes past six in the cession at about that time. His first impression was that they were pistol-shots. Acting under that belief, he made the round of the halls, but hearing nothing suspicious con-cluded that the shots were from the outside, and dismissed the matter from his mind. The coroner examined the clothing of the dead. In the pocket of the girl's dress he found a steel-chain pocket-book, containing about the man, which, at the time, he might eighty cents. On her finger was a plain gold

A Globe Democrat reporter made a copy of the cards found on the dead man's body, in his possession, started, shortly after dark last

on the blood-soaked pillow at the Lindell, to all of which Mr. Leider shook his head in af-firmation of his original statement. "But why do you want to know all this?"

"My God! is that so?"
"Yes, at the Lindell hotel; and what

THAT IS MY DAUGHTER: my little child. Oh! this will break he mother's heart. Tell me sure; is she dead?

in reply to the questions put to him by the reporter, gave a clear statement of the con-

When she did not return, on Monday even

The old gentleman, in talking to the reporter, reiterated this statement again and again. He said: "Just before you came in here we were talking about Maggie and John and I had just said I was sure they would come around in a few days. Mother and would have given them both hands. We would, so help me God."

MAJOR OTTO LADEMAN. son-in-law of the late Mr. Uhrig, and superintendent of the large brewing establishmen was present at the time of the old gentleman recital. The reporter offered the major and Mr. Leider a seat in the carriage, which was accepted, and the party drove to the Lindell hotel, where the bereaved father was admitted to the room where the dead lovers still lay as they had been found. The grief of the old man was inexpressibly sad to witness He trembled all over, and as he gazed upor the dead face of his daughter, he only could moan: "My child! oh, my poor child! Oh, why have you done this?" And then he would touch the icy forehead with his trembling hand. When his eyes turned to the fair face of her husband in death, he muttered words of invective in German. Major Lade man attended the old gentleman, and led him away to a chair, where he sat, and as he gazed upon the dead, gave vent to his grief

until friends came and took the body home.

WHAT A BROTHER SAYS.

Adam Gumbinger, a brother of John, is barber, on the St. Charles Rock road, in Elleardville. He was visited last evening by a Globe-Democrat reporter. He had been already apprised of the sad fate of his brother, and he had calmed himself so far as to speak freely of the matter. His brother was twenty-seven years of age, and was born in Freinzheim, Rheinfalz, a province of Bavaria. He has been in America for about eight years His parents are still living in Germany. Adam has often heard his brother talk of his love for Maggie Leider. He had been living with his brother since his discharge by Mr. Leider He had spoken of his desire to marry Maggie, and of a fancied opposition of her parents to the match, and had said on last Sunday that he would marry her in spite of the world. He seemed to consider that the opposition of the mother was insurmountable. On Sunday afternoon he left the house, saying that h was going to meet Maggie, but he returned in the evening saving that he would not meet her until the next day. On Monday morning, at about ten o'clock, John dressed himself in his Sunday clothes, and started down town. His brother noticed he was in unusually good spirits, and remarked the fact to a friend. John stated before he left that he was going "to meet Maggie. That was the last time Adam saw his brothe alive. He says that his brother never carried a pistol. That fact, however, cuts no figure in the case, as the revolver with which the

DISPOSITION OF THE BODIES. At fifty minutes past nine o'clock the reains of Maggie Leider, under the escort of Captain Lademan, Deputy-Coroner Praedi-cow, the weeping father, and a few friends, reached the residence of Maggie's parents, which comprises apartments in the rear of and over the saloon connected with the large brewery establishment. The mother and sister and some female friends were bewailing in most heart-rending tones the sad and untimely fate of the loved and lost. Up stairs, into the second-story front room, over the saloon, the body was deposited. With tears streaming down his face, and heart-moans, the father passed his hands over the features of the dead child. During the presence of the reporter the other members of the family did not appear in the room Their absence, it being understood, was the result of a request made by the father, the official and Captain Lademan.

The body of John Gumbinger was removed

RE-DISTILLERS OF BOURBON & RYE

RE-DISTILLE The body of John Gumbinger was removed the morgue under Coroner Auler's instructions. It will be claimed by the brother this morning, and will be buried by the members of the "Treubund," of which the

two lives were ended was a new five-shooter

of the smaller pattern, purchased, for the occa

ceased was a member in good standing. TELEGRAMS.

New York, February 20: The annual re port of the fire department shows that dur-ing the past year there were 1450 fires in this city, causing a loss on buildings of \$1,008,-446 and damage to property of \$2,202,249; insurance on buildings, \$5,298,980; on property, \$7,209,647; uninsured losses, \$125,685; increase of fires over last year, 94. Philadelphia, February 20: The suspension this evening of the old flour and grain firm A. G. Cattell & Co., caused some excite ment in the trade, as the firm has been in business thirty-three years, and has always borne an enviable reputation. Total indeb edness, two hundred and forty thousand dol lars, of which one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars is secured, and ninety-five thousand dollars unsecured; nominal asset-three hundred thousand dollars. Wilmington, Del., February 20: Samue

Chambers and George Collins, colored, under sentence of death for a criminal assault on Kate Smith; will be respited pending the trial for perjury of one of the principal witnesses against them, who confesses his test mony was false.

WHY suffer from cold in the head? Dr. J . M'Lean's catarrh snuff soothes and cures Infallable for catarrh and any sores in the nose. Trial boxes, fifty cents, by mail. Dr. J. H. M'Lean, St. Louis.

The Labratory of the System. The stomach is the labratory of the system, going on. These result in the production of the wonderful vivifying agent the blood, which in a state of health rushes laden with the elements of vitality to the remotest parts of the system. But when the stomach is semi-paralyzed by dyspepsia, blood manufacture is carried on imperfectly, the circulation grows thin and sluggish, and the system suffers in consequence. Moreover, indigestion reacts upon the liver and bowels, rendering the first sluggish and the latter constipated. The brain also suffers by sympathy, and sick headaches, sleeplessness and nervous symptoms are engendered. Hostetter's sympathy, and sick headaches, sleeplessness and nervous symptoms are engendered. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters reforms this state of things, gives permanent tone and regularity to the stomach and its associate organs, the bowels and liver, and insures complete nourishment and increased vigor of the system. It is the most popular as well as the most efficient anti-dyspeptic and tonic in America. Happyttidings for nervous sufferers, and those who

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NOTICES.

Blection Notice. HE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Memphis Gas Light Company will held at the office of the company, 42 Madison reet, Memphis, Tenn.,

On Friday, March 1, 1878,

to elect Seven (7) Directors to serve the company the ensuing year. Election from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., JOSEPH CRAIG, Secretary.

NOTICE. BY an act of the legislature passed March 26, February, to give all unpaid tax-bills to constables or sheriffs for collection. In case constables or sheriffs for collection. In case constables or sheriffs refuse to qualify or give bond, I shall then appoint deputies, and proceed to levy upon and sell personal property sufficient to pay taxes, etc. Said collectors are allowed by law four per cent. on all bills collected, and fifty cents for a levy. The law does not require me to give a public notice; I do this at my own expense, that all who will avail themselves of compt payment may save four per cent.

1. Save cond. J. J. RAWLINGS, Co. Trustee

JEWELRY. Name of the second PINS, D TCHES SILVERW/ UTTONS. CHAINS COS

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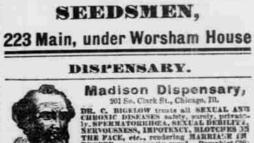
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cate high confidence which he has enjoyed. hopes, to insure the continuance of that liberal patron ge and high confidence which he has enjoyed for year s wast. Large numbers of patients have visited him it om hundreds of miles, many of them bed-ridder and helpless, and were happily cured. The wealthy and elike from everywhere consult him. Thousands of obstinate cases have been cured by him all over the country. Medicines sent to any address for the certain relief of scarty and painful periods. His success in the cure of cancerous diseases, fishall s of all kinnis, piles, etc., is without any known paralied. Any desired amount of the best possible references and testimonials. In and out of the profession, can be seen at his office. Dr. Bracking is a graduals of the University of Pennsylvania, and has studied the different schools of medicine as well, and has all the facilities that money can afford (and charges rea sonable). He sleeps at his

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From hundreds who have been cured of Cancer by his treatment, we give a few prominent names: Rev. G. W. Mitchell, of Athens, Alabama, who was cured in 1869—Rev. Mitchell will take pleasure in answering any letters of inquiry addressed to him; J. B. Trotter, Frospect, Giles county, Tennessee, cured in 1870; James Moffatt, Troy, Oblon county, Tennessee, cured in 1888. A few names of prominent persons cured in 1888. A few names of prominent persons cured in the last year in Alabama: Gov. Geo. S. Houston, Montgomerr; Capt. H. C. Baldwin, Jacob Marces, D. E. Hugee, J. M. Thompson, H. G. Blount, J. M. Foster, C. S. Hugee, Mrs. Wm. Deason, all of Mobile; Hon. Lewis M. Stone, Carrollion, Pickens county, Alabama; all of the above cured of Cancer; M. J. M. Mason, Wm. B. Austin, George W. Bloardo, of Mobile, cured of Piles.

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